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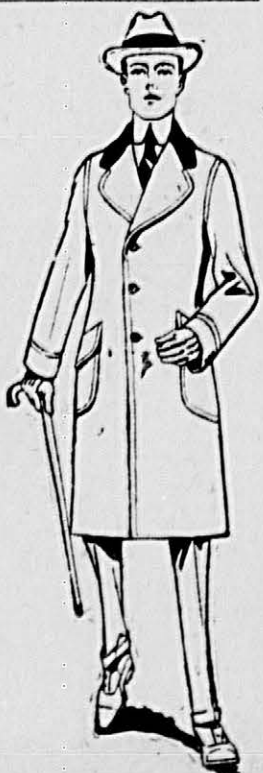
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SMOKER TO BE HELD FOR THE KHAKI LEAGUE

Col. Starke Makes Important
Announcement to C.O.T.C.

COLLECTION TO BE TAKEN

Function Will Be Held on Wed-
nesday Next, in the High
School Gymnasium.

Before the C.O.T.C. parade last night, Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, O.C., gave out an important notice regard-
ing a smoker to be held next Wednes-
day night for the benefit of the Khaki
Convalescent Home. The entertain-
ment will consist of boxing and wrest-
ling contests, bayonet fighting and
music, and instead of an admission fee
being charged, a collection will be
taken up from those present.

The members of the C. O. T. C.
will parade in uniform, and before en-
tering the gymnasium will deposit
their ski caps and mackinaws in their
company rooms.

Colonel Starke explained that the
Khaki League was especially deserv-
ing of the munificence of the men, as
it was a charitable institution devoted
to supplying the needs and comforts
of wounded soldiers returned from the
front. The committee has been work-
ing very hard over the programme,
and a splendid evening's entertain-
ment is assured. The officers and men
of the 148th will also be present in a
probability. This smoker will consti-
tute an evening's parade for the C.O.
T.C., and every member of it is re-
quired to be present if possible.

The rest of the evening was spent
in the usual mutual instruction and
drill. Members of B Company are
gradually getting their company drill
work in turn, a close watch being kept
of the men as they get their turns,
and of their work.

R.V.C. NOTICES

R.V.C. 16 MEETING.

A meeting of R.V.C., '16, will be
held to-day at one o'clock in the com-
mon room. Business: To elect de-
baters.

BASKET BALL.

A basket ball practice will be held
to-day at five o'clock in the R.V.C.
gym. All come.

RED CROSS WORKERS.

Red Cross workers for next week
are:—

Jan. 24 — Olga Rogers, Jennie Sym-
monds, V. Stafford, N. Vineberg.
Jan. 25 — L. Fowler, L. Swindle-
hurst, Elizabeth Abbot and Mary Tay-
lor.

Jan. 26 — F. Basnar, G. Graham, M.
Villard, L. Wilson.
Jan. 27 — Ida Patterson, Mary Gibbs,
A. Wright, Lila Giles.

Jan. 28 — L. Cruikshanks, Doris
Lewis, M. Lindsay, J. McCulloch.

Those who are unable to take their
turns are requested to provide sub-
stitutes.

JUNIOR HOCKEY PRACTICE

Line-Up for Practice on Campus Rink
To-night.

There will be a practice of the Mc-
Gill Juniors to-night, at 8 o'clock, on
the Campus rink. The following men
are especially requested to be out:—

Stewart, Rochester, Lee, Traynor,
Nutter, Harris, Poe, Frazer, Pendrick,
Soucy, Dowell, Fowler.

DENTAL CLINICS.

Through the kindness of Dr. Thorn-
ton, the members of the class of Med.
'17 are getting a short course of clinics
in Dentistry at the General Hos-
pital. The men go down on Satur-
day and get practical instruction in ex-
traction, first aid for a toothache, etc.

SCIENCE LECTURES RESUMED.

Lectures in all subjects in the Science
Faculty were resumed this morn-
ing. The first term ended last Satur-
day, and examinations in several sub-
jects have been taking place during
the last two days. The second term
work commences to-day.

E. T. CLUB.

The Eastern Townships Club will
hold an informal dinner at 6.15 in the
Union. All members please take no-
tice.

CERCLE FRANCAIS.

A special general meeting of the
Cercle Francais is scheduled to take
place in the Arts building, on Mon-
day, January 24, at 4 p.m.

MAWDSLEY IN ENGLAND.

McGill Man, Wounded, Now in Croy-
don Hospital, Undergoing Dental
Treatment.

(Special to The McGill Daily.)

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Private James B.
Mawdsley, the McGill student, who
was wounded in fighting with the
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light
Infantry on January 1, was on Janu-
ary 4th admitted to Bevan Military
Hospital at Sandgate, England, suffer-
ing from a gunshot wound in the face
and mouth. On January 15th he was
transferred to Croydon War Hospital,
there to undergo further dental treat-
ment, according to cable information
received by the Adjutant-General to-
day.

Private Mawdsley was a member of
the class of Science '17 when he en-
listed last spring in the First Univer-
sities Company under Captain Gregor
Barclay. No particulars of the man-
ner in which Private Mawdsley was
wounded have as yet been received at
the University.

MILITARY CROSS IS AWARDED CAPTAIN HYMAN LIGHTSTONE

McGill Graduate Has Been
Twice Named in Despatches.

IN THE ARMY MEDICALS

Served As a Private in the Boer
War and the Spanish-
American War.

Dr. Hyman Lightstone, Med. '10, is
the latest McGill man to receive re-
cognition because of his services at
the front. Yesterday Dr. Lightstone,
who is serving as a Captain in the
Royal Army Medical Corps, cabled
relatives in the city that he had been
awarded the Military Cross for dis-
tinguished service.

Dr. Lightstone is a veteran of both
the Boer War and the Spanish-Ameri-
can War, in both of which he served
as a private. When war broke out in
August, 1914, Dr. Lightstone im-
mediately joined the Royal Army
Medical Corps as a lieutenant. He
was then in private practice in Lon-
don, England. Latterly, he has been
serving as a Captain in the R.A.M.C.,
and has been twice mentioned in de-
spatches by Field Marshal Sir John
French for distinguished service.

Capt. Lightstone is a brother of Ma-
dame Pauline Sevelhae (Madame
Donald), the Canadian operatic sing-
er and distinguished graduate of the
Royal Victoria College. He is a son
of Michael Lightstone, a Russian Jew,
who came to Canada in 1872.

A brother, Gordon Lightstone, is
serving with the Canadian Medicals
at Salonika, while Abraham, another
brother, holds the rank of corporal in
the Army Service Corps.

In the list of decorations awarded
McGill men and published a few days
ago omission was made of the names
of Major C. B. Keenan, Med. '97, and
Major A. Macphail, Sci. '93, both of
whom have received Companionship
in the Distinguished Service Order.
Major Keenan has been serving as
Medical Officer of the Princess Pa-
tricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and
Major Macphail as officer command-
ing a Field Company of Canadian En-
gineers. Major A. Hamilton Gault,
P.C.L.L., is another past student of
McGill who has been decorated with
the D.S.O. Major Gault was the or-
ganizer of the famous "Pats," and was
twice wounded while serving very
gallantly with them.

"Happy" McIlroy Joins Cyclists

Members of the C.O.T.C. who
attended the Training Camp
at Niagara-on-the-Lake last
spring and remember the bur-
ly figure of "Happy" McIlroy,
boss of the mess tent, will
learn with interest of his en-
listment.

"Happy" is known in every
sport that is Canadian. He is
a veteran of the South African
campaign, enlisted shortly
after the war broke out, in the
Artillery, but was discharged
as medically unfit. A year's
hard work and care brought
his physical condition back to
par, and he has enlisted with
the 3rd Division Cyclist
Corps. If the bike won't
carry "Hap," "Hap" will
carry the bike, and other im-
pedimenta, too, for he is a
six-footer who weighs close to
the 200 mark. McIlroy came
through the South African
war without a scratch though
he has five bars out of the
six given for the campaign.

ADDRESSES BY DR. C. R. BROWN VERY POPULAR

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2 LECTURES YESTERDAY

"Contents of Sermon" and
"Measure of Sermon" the
Themes of Discourses.

An intensely interesting and prac-
tical address, full of original and tel-
ling illustrations and biting sarcasm,
was delivered yesterday afternoon in
the Congregational College by the
Rev. Dr. Brown, Dean of the Yale
School of Religion. Prof. Brown is
here giving a course of five lectures
on "The Sermon," and his address on
the "Contents of the Sermon" yester-
day was listened to by a large audi-
ence.

He opened by saying that in making
a sermon the best method was to
collect all the material first before mak-
ing the outline. To do this, and to
secure originality in material, no book
was to be looked at till the preacher
had spent much time in thinking on
the topic. The sermon will be all the
better if this process of brooding over
the topic go on for a long time, weeks
and months, beforehand. It is well
to write down all the thoughts which
come. Some great big thoughts will
come—regular sequoia trees, like the
ones in California. Ordinary thoughts,
not sequoias at all, but oaks and elms,
with good material in them, put them
all down. Some little thoughts will
come, mere saplings, scarcely large
enough for hop poles or for laths,
mere underbrush in the forests of
thought. This is the way to train the
mind in productiveness. If you swamp
the mind right at the start, by empty-
ing into it three or four barrels of
ideas from the commentaries, and an-
other bucketful out of Hastings' Dic-
tionary, and then sprinkle it copiously
with what you have dipped out of
some Encyclopaedia of Illustration,
your mental powers will be almost
sure to loaf on you. Dr. Brown here
laid stress upon this process of origi-
nal thinking. He says to wait for
ideas; let your mind fairly water for
them. Wait for them like a girl waits
for her lover, eagerly, hungrily, wist-
fully. Put down all the material
which comes. We need to use every
possible resource to make our preach-
ing fresh, interesting, and vital. Dull-
ness, pokiness, monotony, make the
Word of God of no effect. No mat-
ter how good your medicine is under
competent analysis, if you cannot in-
duce the people to take it, it will not
do any good.

When you have gotten your material
all together, grind it down with a
genuinely Christian purpose. You will
find that you can use a great variety
of materials. The hen eats all sorts
of things, nice clean corn, bugs and
worms, scraps from the table, bits of
bone and gravel, and it all re-appears
as light meat and dark meat and as
good fresh eggs. Pretty much any-
thing is good grist which comes to
her mill. You also need something
corresponding to an intellectual giz-
zard, to deal in similar fashion with
your varied material as you come to
shape it into useful sermons.

Now, after all that independent un-
aided effort, you are ready for the
books. The commentaries will not
do you any harm now if they desire
to have a word with you. For your
own highest development, it will be
well to avoid entirely the homiletic
commentaries. Matthew Henry was
a learned, devout man, full of beau-
tiful thoughts, but his commentaries
are a delusion and a snare to every
young minister. With such books
you will be tempted to pick out ready-
made sermons with introductions and
divisions, with applications and ex-
hortations all cut and dried—speci-
ally dried—and ready to use. I would
also cast out all those tempting En-
cyclopaedias of Illustrations. There
are volumes on sale with stories all
arranged in alphabetical order and
ready to serve. But the man who
preceded you may have used the same
encyclopaedia. The people in the
congregation may have already eaten
all those "fifty-seven varieties" of
canned goods several times over. In
a second-hand book store in Boston I
once saw displayed three big fat vol-
umes entitled "Thirty Thousand
Thoughts"—marked down to \$10.00.
This was reasonable surely; it meant
thirty thoughts for a cent. In these
bargain counter volumes were collec-
tions of ideas on faith, hope, love,
prayer, the Bible, the Church; on
everything, in fact, from Adenoids to
Zaccheus, arranged in alphabetical
order.

I have grave doubts as to the value
of those elaborate scrap cabinets for
filling newspaper cuttings. The mater-
ial is liable to become stale before you
are ready to use it. It is something
like putting aside a few crackers with
some bits of cheese and Bologna
sausage, in the expectation that you
may want them for the picnic some-
time next summer.

(Continued on page 4.)

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Published every day except Sunday by
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Student Ignorance

The ignorance of students is a favorite topic for discussion, especially in the neighboring Republic. Every now and then, when writers of editorials run short of "copy," there is always opportunity for a slam at students (Freshmen usually), who are unfamiliar with current events. And not without reason is this so. Students (even though they be Freshmen) who possess so little knowledge of such matters as those instanced by the Christian Science Monitor in a recent issue surely belong to the kindergarten instead of to the University.

Twenty-three Freshmen at Williams College were given a snap examination on current events. Only five men knew who Venizelos, Salandra and Bethman-Hollweg are, only six knew the name of the British Prime Minister, only seven knew what country Salonika is in, only two knew the name of the ruler of Bulgaria, and only five could give the name of the Sovereign of Great Britain. No student answered all the questions correctly; one had answered only one of the questions correctly, and only four men gave correct answers to more than ten of the twenty questions, all of them inquiries natural to put as tests of interest in and knowledge of the present war in Europe.

No doubt this questionnaire was prompted by a report of a similar investigation recently made by a Professor in a Mid-Western State University. Coming upon the word "Hellas," while reading Marlowe's "Hero and Leander" with a class of Freshmen, by the association of ideas this teacher thought of Gallipoli, and he asked the class where it was. No one knew, or even admitted that he ever had seen the word before. Three other groups of Freshmen were tested in the same way, and with like results. The next day a simple examination in current events was set for the Freshman class. Eight questions were asked testing the students' knowledge of men and events since the war opened. No correct answer to all the questions was received. Mr. "Bethman" and Mr. "Hollweg" were described as military men. Von Hindenburg was "the Prime Minister of Germany"; Viviani was "the Queen of Italy"; Venizelos was a "Mexican General," and "Lord Kitchen" was said to be the British Prime Minister. Louvain was described as "a small country about to enter the war."

It is almost inconceivable that such ignorance should exist among University men. The Daily would hate to think that it does exist at McGill or any other Canadian University.

Editorial Notes

The decision arrived at by the Editorial Board of the 1917 Annual to dedicate that volume to the late Lance-Corp. Fred. Fisher, V.C., will meet with the approval of the whole University. No more graceful tribute could be paid to the memory of a fellow-student who laid down his life in a very gallant manner in behalf of the cause of Liberty and of Civilization. McGill has been accused of apathy with regard to recognition of her distinguished sons. Dedication of "The Annual" to brave "Fred" Fisher will do much towards atoning for shortcomings in this respect heretofore.

Are members of the Undergraduate body unable to form any opinions of their own? It would appear so, from the little use which the Correspondence Column has been put to since the Christmas vacation. Or, perhaps, it is that the Undergraduate body expects The Daily to provide suitable topics for debate. In any case, the Correspondence Column is for the use of Undergraduates, and an expression of opinion from such a source is one of the best means there is of determining the existence of a healthy, vigorous interest in College and other affairs. The only stipulations made by The Daily are that the correspondent sign his name to the communication, in order that no misunderstandings may arise; that he limit it to reasonable length, and that he write upon only one side of the paper.

SMOKER FOR C.O.T.C.

To Be Held on Wednesday, January 26th, in Old High School.

Announcement is made of an athletic smoker to be held by the C.O.T.C. in the Old High School gymnasium on Wednesday, January 26, at 7:30 p.m. The Fifth University Company and the N.C.O.'s of the 148th will be on hand, and invitations have been sent to officers of other city regiments. Besides "smokes," there will be singing and competitive boxing and wrestling. A silver collection for the benefit of the Khaki Club will be taken up.

MANDOLIN CLUB MEETING.

An important meeting of the Mandolin Club will be held at the Peate School of Music on Monday evening, at 7:15. All members are especially requested to attend.

ARTS '16 MEETING.

An important meeting of Arts '16 will be held to-day at 11:45 in the Reading Room. Business: Graduation "Photo," etc.

HOUSTON and the RICE INSTITUTE

The following letter from Miss Marjorie Wilson, R.V.C., '11, appeared in a recent number of the *Alumnae News*:

I believe that it is to most Northerners a difficult flight of imagination to picture Texas as the home of anything or anybody other than steers and cowboys. On my visits to Montreal I am continually asked how I can endure the loneliness of the backwoods, the dreadful isolation, and so forth, and I can see in the pitying eyes of my friends a mental vision of my surroundings as a great forest plain, where wolves, bears, Indians and cowboys abound, and where a few isolated white people cluster together round a log schoolhouse, which they choose to term a university!

The real picture is very different. Houston is a town of some 120,000 inhabitants, about 80 per cent. of whom are white. It is a centre for nine railways, and has the largest export of cotton and lumber in the world. The trade in sugar, rice and oil is also considerable. It is about 40 miles from Galveston, the second largest port in respect of trade in the United States—second only to New York. All this trade passes through Houston, and with the widening of the ship channel between the cities, Houston hopes soon to surpass Galveston in its importance as a port, as it has long done in its business importance.

Between the town and the Rice Institute, there is a rather curious and intimate connection. During the past eight years of the development of Houston and the great stride made in building, the transformation of Houston from a four-storey town to an eighteen or twenty-storey city—the endowment fund of the Institute has been an important factor.

As a matter of fact, this fund, through the purchase of first mortgage bond issues, has financed a considerable percentage of the building operations in the downtown district during the past eight years.

Thus, due to the handling of this fund, the development of Houston has

been made possible in a way that would not have been possible in the absence of such a financing agency.

The money could have been held in the banks, drawing interest, it is true, but instead of that it has been converted into a city building fund—the building of a city now taking first rank as a commercial and industrial centre.

Hence, while primarily it was the purpose of this endowment to make a city of culture of Houston, the endowment—through the foresightedness of the men in control—is aiding in the commercial and industrial development. On the other hand, this commercial development is being taxed to increase the volume of the endowment.

The Rice Institute, which first opened its doors to students in 1912, has already won for itself a foremost rank among Southern educational institutions, and to those who best know its possibilities, it seems but a question of time before it is recognized in the very forefront of all American colleges.

At present we are hampered by lack of funds, for, though our endowment is now ten million, the trustees have very wisely decided not to encroach upon the principal. In consequence, about half of our income is at present being spent on building; this leaves not too much for running expenses.

We have now about 400 students, and 40 members of the teaching staff. By paying good salaries and by giving—in most departments—unusual opportunities for research work, the Institute has been able to attract a very unusual group of able men—most of them young, but with a recognized future already before them.

Another matter in which the trustees have shown great wisdom is in insisting on a very high architectural standard for our buildings. Before a stone of the Institute was laid, a very comprehensive architectural plan was drawn up, along which the university should expand and grow. Already we have six buildings, everyone of which

bears to the highest degree the marks of study, dignity and artistic taste. I am not enough versed in architecture to describe the buildings, but they are convincingly Italian—a style which suits to perfect our wonderful skies and sunsets. A sunset at the Institute is quite one of the sights of Houston; and, indeed, it is well worth seeing. I do not see how any student can spend four years amidst such surroundings without having his taste noticeably raised and purified.

Education at the Institute is absolutely free, and board and room at the beautiful residential halls costs only \$20 a month. Moreover, any student can obtain work in connection with the buildings; a large amount earn a great part of their expenses during term in this way, either by clerical or domestic work. The fact that many of them wash dishes, sweep floors and such like does not seem to hinder them from being an unusually refined and superior set of men. We are very proud of the appearance and behaviour of our Institute boys.

Any account of the Institute would be incomplete without a reference to the University Extension Courses. For twenty-four weeks of the year, these public afternoon courses of lectures are given on Science, Literature and Art. These courses reach a very high standard, but are always extremely well attended, a fact which speaks well both for the lectures themselves and also for the intelligence of the townspeople. In addition there are numerous evening lectures which are even more appreciated. This is a department which in many universities is too much neglected.

A few weeks ago at a banquet of college women, as a representative of foreign universities, I told a little of the greatness of dear old McGill. It is with equal pride that I now tell the Alumnae of McGill a little of the greatness of this new university, to which I now owe my allegiance. I only wish I could have done justice, both to McGill and to the Rice Institute.

THE WORLD'S DEEPEST MINE

Where is the deepest mine in the world? That is a question very few people in this country can answer correctly. Even most mining experts would probably make a wrong guess—unless they had made rather exhaustive inquiries about the subject—for it is located in a section of the world where you would least expect to find it. In the forests which cover the hills that cluster about the mouth of the mine wild monkeys are chattering and jumping about from limb to limb of the graceful palms which afford them food as well as shelter, while among the bright-blossomed flowers and the perfume of the orchids waft their perfume and display their beauty for the benefit of these impenetrable jungles. Birds of rare plumage flit in and out among the shadows, and the gorgeous red-blue-yellow macaws add their raucous voices to the medley of sounds, while splendid butterflies wave their large wings of iridescent blue and green and gold to enhance the riot of color in these tropic realms.

Tropic realms? Verily, for the deepest mine—gold or of any other metal—is located in Brazil. It is near a place bearing the euphonious name of Villa Nova de Lima, in the State of Minas Geraes, about 330 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. It has been worked, more or less systematically, for something over eighty years, and yet few of us have ever heard of the place, much less of the mine, which is known as the Morro Velho, and is owned and operated by an English company.

Last year two young professors of geology, Benjamin Le Roy Miller, of Lehigh University, and Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., of Johns Hopkins, struck out for foreign parts, and wended their way even into the hidden recesses of South America, with the view of finding out something in regard to the mineral resources of the Western Hemisphere. They investigated almost all of the known mining districts of the southern continent, and brought back with them a vast store of information relative to the mineral wealth of the various countries visited. In Brazil they visited this unusual, and in some respects, unrivaled, gold mine. They tell about it in an article in the December number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union (Washington, D.C.), from which the following facts are taken:

The Morro Velho mine is located in the gold belt of Brazil, where the Portuguese were first induced to settle by the discovery of the yellow metal. The first gold was discovered in 1630, near the present city of Ouro Preto. The gold was coated with a black substance, and hence was called "ouro preto"—black gold. The city which they founded was long called Villa Rica de Ouro Preto—the Rich City of Black Gold—a name which was somewhat cumbersome even for the Portuguese, so they finally shortened it to just Ouro Preto, the name by which it is known to-day.

Just when the Morro Velho mine was first opened is not known, but it was being operated toward the close of the eighteenth century, and considerable work had been done when the

present company obtained control of it in 1834. The ore body consists of a great vein of unusual persistence and regularity that dips at an angle of about 45 degrees. It may be likened to a gigantic knife-blade, held vertically and thrust into the earth at this angle with the point still lower than the present deepest workings. The combined depths of the connected shafts give a total of 5,824 feet. In other words, here is a gold mine that is being worked at a depth of more than a mile below the surface of the earth. Now, be it remembered that the rock temperature increases as the earth's crust is penetrated, in some regions the increase being as much as one degree F. for each fifty to sixty feet increase in depth. At this rate the temperature at the bottom of this mine would be over 100 degrees higher than at the surface, and fried ham and eggs might be prepared for the miners without any other heating apparatus than the loose rocks lying about, incidentally, the miners would be going through the frying process, too. Fortunately, however, in this mine the rate of increase of temperature is only one degree for every 100 to 120 feet, giving the rocks a temperature of only 112 degrees. By forcing cool air down into the mine by means of fans the temperature is lowered to a little less than 100 degrees. Even at that it is rather snug, and the miners usually wear only shoes, donning trousers when company is expected. Still, the mine has produced a total of about \$55,000,000 worth of gold, and is being worked now at a profit of something over \$700,000 annually.

HOW V.C. HAS BEEN AWARDED

With the bestowal of the Victoria Cross on Sergeant Brooks, of the Coldstream Guards, the number conferred during the present war has been brought up to 119, including a clasp given to an officer who won the Cross in the South African campaign. The deeds for which the little bronze crosses have been bestowed range from saving comrades under heavy shell and rifle fire to destroying a Zeppelin and its crew.

A feat of gallantry similar to this was performed by Lieut. Campbell, a gallant Mount Forest (Ont.) man, who, though severely wounded, continued to operate his machine gun until he succumbed to his injuries.

In addition to Lieutenant Campbell, three other Canadians have won the Victoria Cross. At Ypres, on April 23, Lance-Corp. Fred. Fisher, of Westmount, brought up a machine gun and made it possible for a threatened field battery to retire. In doing this he lost four of his men, but having obtained four more, he returned to the firing line to cover the advance of a supporting force. In doing so, the gallant corporal was killed, but the little bronze cross was forwarded with an expression of the King's sympathy to his parents in Westmount.

Sergeant-Major Fred. Hall also won the cross on this occasion when he tried to rescue a wounded comrade under a terrific fire delivered at short range. The task cost him his life, for he was riddled by the enemy's devastating volleys.

The fourth recipient was Captain Scrimgeour, medical officer attached to

the 14th Montreal Battalion, who dressed the wounded under a hail of bullets. He alone of the four Canadian heroes lives to wear the coveted decoration.

For sheer Paladin valor, the palm must go to Lieut. Michael O'Leary, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who at Guinchy, on February 1st, killed five Germans, holding the first barricade, and then dashed on and slew three more, taking another two prisoners. He actually captured the entire position without the aid of his comrades, and the whole world—outside of the Teuton empires—rang with the praises of the gallant Irishman. O'Leary was then plain sergeant in the Irish Guards, but, following the bestowal of the cross, he was appointed to a second Lieutenancy in the old "Fighting Fifth."

Braved Poison Gas.

Another gallant feat was performed by a boy private in the Lancashire Fusiliers, "The Minden Boys." It was at Ypres, when the Germans were advancing behind a wall of poisonous gas, that Pte. John Lynn, of that famous regiment, although almost overcome by the fumes, worked his machine gun effectively. When he was no longer able to see the approaching enemy, he stood on the parapet and continued to pour a devastating hail of bullets from this vantage point. He saved the trench, but at the expense of his life, for he succumbed the next day to the poisonous fumes he had inhaled.

In addition to the Canadians, other

overseas dominions are represented on the V.C. honor roll. The Australians head the list with nine, while the Indian army has won eight, and the New Zealanders one. The remaining 97 have been distributed as follows:

Royal Navy, 10; Flying Corps, 4; Cavalry, 2; Yeomanry, 1; Royal Engineers, 2; Royal Artillery, 9; Guards' Brigade, 7; Infantry of the Line, 51; Territorials, 5; Royal Army Medical Corps, including clasp awarded to officer who won the cross in South Africa, 2; Headquarters staff, 1.

Work of Infantry.

The figures show the great part played by the infantry soldier in modern warfare, for of the 105 crosses bestowed on members of the land forces, 85 have been gained by men of "foot-slogging" corps. To the Lancashire Fusiliers falls the honor of having secured the greatest number of crosses awarded to a single unit, that gallant corps having four during the present war. The Manchesterers have also won four, but this number includes one cross which was bestowed on a member of one of its Territorial battalions.

As the Rifle Brigade had previously received fifteen crosses, this famous corps now heads the list of line regiments with eighteen, and is followed by the King's Own Rifles and the South Wales Borderers, each with sixteen. The Gordon Highlanders rank fourth with fifteen, three of which were won during the Dargai campaign eighteen years ago. It should be pointed out in fairness, however, that both the Rifle Brigade and Rifle Corps



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PIETY IN COLLEGE

Are college students indifferent to religion? Not any more so, not any less so, we imagine, than any other set of healthy, normal young men. In the Living Church we find copied from a number of the Watchman, a Baptist publication in 1822, statistics of collegiate piety in that year of grace. Our grandfathers, it appears—for the students of 1822 were presumably born almost contemporaneously with the 19th century—were not extravagantly pious.

What may have been the standard of piety, by what system of measurement it was gauged, deponent sayeth not; but as presumably all were measured with the same yardstick of reverence the report exhibits fairly the relative degrees of religious devotion in the various institutions of learning. Yale, with 373 students, had 115 who earned the epithet "pious"; Harvard, with an enrollment of 302, had exactly one dozen who had fallen in that category. Benighted Cambridge! One wonders how the census was taken. Perhaps the Cantabrigians suffered from excessive modesty; perhaps they were not less pious but more scrupulous self-examiners than their Nutmegian fellow-students, or possibly their Puritan standards are unattainably high, and a reasonable approximation to them a more creditable achievement than full-realization of the Yalenstan ideal.

had four regular battalions, while other infantry regiments previous to this war had only two. The total number gained by the Guards' Brigade since the institution of the honor in the Crimean war is eighteen.

V. C.'s for Sailors.

The ten V.C.'s given during the past year to naval officers and men bring the total bestowed on the senior service to 51. Three of these crosses were won by the commanders of submarines in the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora.

On December 13, 1914, Lieut. N. D. Holbrook, in command of D-11, entered the Dardanelles, and, notwithstanding the difficult current, dived his vessel under five rows of Turkish mines and torpedoed the battleship Mesoudieh. On his return he was subjected to terrific shell fire from land and naval batteries, which compelled him to submerge his tiny craft for upwards of nine hours.

Four months later, Lieut. Commander Boyle, in charge of the E-14, took his submarine under the mine field in the Dardanelles and entered the Sea of Marmora. There, or in the

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PIETY IN COLLEGE

Union College carried on its rolls 234 undergraduate names, and had 50 professing religion. Of 156 Brunonian "38 or 40" were set down as pious; evidently some were doubtful, in a twilight zone. At Dartmouth 64 in 135 were pious; at Bowdoin, 19 of 20 out of 120; at Hamilton, 45 of 50 out of 107. Williams College introduces a new element, with 35 pious, "probably" in a student community of 78. At Franklin, Georgia, among 120 academic, 5 youths were "hopefully pious."

Fourteen colleges were included in the examination by the Watchman; the total enrollment was 2,113. The aggregate of piety in the varying degrees is 456. Less than one-quarter of the young men met the standard requirement.

Are the students of 1916 pious? The compulsory religious exercises of an earlier day are not in fashion now, "required chapel" is but a memory. Sunday services, we imagine, are pretty popular; whether the more for spiritual or social reasons, who knows? But college morals are cleaner than they were nine decades ago; college work is more exacting, there is less time for tomfoolery and reveling. The college senior of to-day is a serious, business-like person; reverend as much as reverent; austere, august and elderly as time itself.

Nowadays it is not profitable for youth to be wild.—New York Sun.

Heroic Aviators.

Of the four airmen who have won the little bronze cross, two have not lived to wear it. Flight Lieut. Warford gained his by performing the unparalleled feat of destroying single-handed a Zeppelin and its crew, only to lose his life six days later while making a "practice flight" near Paris.

Lieut. Rhodes-Moorhouse was mortally wounded after successfully bombing the German communications at Courtrai. In spite of his serious injuries, however, he retained control of the machine and flew a distance of 35 miles back to the British lines, where he made a successful landing, and handed in his report. Five days later he died in a hospital. In recommending the gallant officer for the cross, the commander-in-chief plainly intimated that if he had thought more of himself and less of his machine

(Continued on Page 3.)

McGILL MAN ONE OF SIX BROTHERS SERVING THE KING

Dr. Thomas J. Scobie, Med. '13, Joins the R.A.M.C.

MED. GRADUATES ENLIST

D. V. McLean, Arts '19, Joins the 35th Battery, C.F.A., As Signaller.

Dr. Thomas J. Scobie, Med. '13, is one of six brothers, sons of Cyrus Scobie, of Kars, Ont., who are now on active service with the Canadian forces. Dr. Scobie, with a practice at Hazeldean, Ont., has joined the Royal Army Medical Corps as a lieutenant, and now waits the call to go overseas.

The youngest member of the family to enlist was Pte. Russell G., who at the age of 15 years threw in his lot with the 38th Battalion, C.E.F., and is now in the Bermudas waiting for the move to the front. He was large for his age, and with his mother's written consent, passed the medical examiner with flying colors.

Stirling, 12 years of age, the youngest of the family, and several years short of requirements, is greatly interested and would also serve in some capacity if the opportunity came his way. Pte. John B. enlisted in the 6th Western Scots, now in training at the "Willows" camp, Victoria, B.C.

Pte. Alexander M. (better known as "Sandy"), enlisted in Medicine Hat with the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1st Infantry Brigade, which has been in the trenches in France for some little time.

Sergt. Samuel M. enlisted with the 9th Battalion at Valcartier, and was later transferred to the 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry Brigade, and for over a year has been in France.

Private Arnold enlisted in Montreal with the 24th Battalion, 2nd Division, and is in France.

Capt. J. A. Crozier, Med. '02, has returned to Canada in charge of a party of disabled soldiers. Before leaving for the front, Capt. Crozier was one of the best known physicians at the head of the Great Lakes and had a large and ever-growing practice. He was attached to the 5th Battalion, C.E.F., as medical officer.

Dr. Ernest Rommel, Med. '05, is now attached to the hospital staff in connection with the Imperial army at London. Dr. Rommel enlisted at Earl Grey, Sask., and sailed for England the latter part of November. He has a lieutenant's commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major C. A. Young, Med. '05, is returning to Canada in charge of a party of wounded men. He has been serving with the Army Medical Corps in France.

Major A. Campbell P. Howard, Arts '07, Med. '01, who has been serving with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) in France, has sailed on his return to Canada. He will resume his duties at the University of Iowa.

D. V. McLean, Arts '19, has joined the 35th Battery, C.F.A., at Sherbrooke, as a signaller. McLean is a graduate of the Lachine High School, and was captain of the Cadet Corps at that institution before coming to McGill.

Dr. James R. McLean, Med. '08, has been appointed medical officer of the 119th Algonia Battalion, now being formed at Saul Ste. Marie, Ont., under Lieut-Col. P. T. Rowland. Dr. McLean has been practising at the Soo and has been medical officer of the 51st Regiment of Militia for the last two years.

C. A. Parker, Sci. '19, has left college to become connected with the Pay and Records Office in London, with the rank of sergeant. A brother is serving with the 38th Battalion, C.E.F., in Bermuda.

FACULTY AXE FALLS HARD.

California fraternities are in many cases suffering depletion of their ranks, due to the number of students who flunked out of college. In one case the entire roll of freshmen members was unable to return. It is said the number of students who flunked last semester exceeds by 75 per cent. the record of previous semesters.

How V.C. Has Been Awarded

(Cont. from Page 2.) and finishing his work, he might have descended a cliff and saved his life. That the coveted honor has not been awarded with a lavish hand in this campaign of campaigns, is evidenced by comparisons with the Indian mutiny, in which 182 crosses were bestowed. In the Crimean war 111 sailors and soldiers won the decoration.

From 1856 to the outbreak of the present world struggle, a period of 68 years, less than 550 British fighting men have been singled out to wear the honor, despite the fact that during that time our sailors and soldiers have been fighting in every quarter of the world. Little wonder that the cross is highly esteemed.

HERE'S STRAIGHT TALK.

Dr. V. E. Henderson Says One in Every Four at U. of T. Enlist.

"The University population next year will consist of women, the medically unfit, and a few 'blacklegs,'" declares Dr. V. E. Henderson, of the University of Toronto, in an article entitled "Facts and Figures." The professor, after quoting the percentage of the population of Canada and England that has volunteered for active service, shows that one out of every five and a half British-born males of military age in Canada has enlisted, while at the University of Toronto one in every four has enlisted. "We have done better than the general population," he states, "but it is doubtful whether we should boast if we consider that the students are of the most eligible military age, 18 to 25; that they are almost, without exception, single, and that they should be better informed and aware of the serious task the Empire has undertaken than the rest of the population."

In conclusion the professor adds: "Any single man who does not come forward in the next three or four months drives a married man to the front. The battalions must be raised."

WHOLE FAMILY SERVING KING

The 148th Battalion Preparing For Inspection By the Governor-General.

An instance of all the brothers of a family going to the front was brought to notice yesterday when James Smith joined the 148th Battalion. Smith, who is a Scotchman, was a member of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion last summer, and is following in the footsteps of his three other brothers who are already on the firing line in France.

Another instance of all the brothers of one family joining the colors is that of George M. Whitehouse, who has just joined the N.C.O. class. Two of Whitehouse's other brothers are already at the front, one with the Coldstream Guards, and one with the South Staffordshires. The third is under training in England.

Another recent addition to the class is George Anderson, who has been a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders. His brother is with the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The class were put through the drill drill yesterday, to be in readiness for the inspection to be held by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught today. The men are showing up splendidly in their drill.

NORWEGIAN COAL IMPORTS.

London, Eng.—The growth of the imports of coal into Norway, states the Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal, has been going on steadily for some time, even before the outbreak of war, and this fact has been undoubtedly overlooked by those who have attributed the rise to alleged unpatriotic action on the part of firms in Norway.

In support of the statement, the Journal quotes figures relating to the import of coal and other forms of fuel into the country, and puts down the steady rise indicated by them to the increase of manufactures and other industries which consume more and more coal every year. The total of fuel imported into Norway was 2,187,323 tons in 1911, 2,476,914 in 1912, and 2,486,896 tons in 1913. Out of twenty ports which are mentioned, only five fail to show a net increase in the three years. These five were Bergen, Tromsø, Bodo, Moss and Haugesund, and their total decline did not represent 10 per cent. of the total increase at all ports, making it obvious that the prosperity at other ports was not due to a transfer of trade from one to another. The total increase amounted to 299,573 tons. The remarkable rise at Vardo is worthy of comment. This port increased its imports of coal from 12,875 tons in 1911 to 65,631 tons in 1913.

COMPRESSED AIR IN MINES.

Glasgow, Scotland.—At a recent meeting of the Mining Institute of Scotland, held in Glasgow, considerable interest was manifested in a discussion arising out of a paper contributed by Sam Mavor, Glasgow, on "Compressed Air for Coal Cutters." The paper, which was originally read to the Institute of Mining Engineers at Leeds, has created a deep impression by reason of the severity of the strictures which the author passed on the prevailing improper use of the compressed air system underground. Mr. Mavor, in introducing the discussion, said that the paper might be summed up in a few words as (1) an exposition of the nature and extent of the losses that were prevailing in the use of the compressed air system underground, and (2) a few proposals with a view to the stoppage of such waste. J. T. Forgie, Bothwell, said that at the collieries with which he was identified they had often gone into the question of power costs as between electricity and compressed air, and the advantage always lay with electricity, particularly at those pits where they produced the current for their own immediate use. James Black, Shettleston, in a paper on "Forming a Shaft Pillar in Thin Seams," contended that in a great many cases a much larger area of solid coal was left in thin seams, in the form of a shaft pillar, than was actually necessary for support.

CLARK PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

Dr. John C. Hubbard, professor of physics at Clark University, has resigned to accept a position as professor and head of the physics department at New York University. Mr. Hubbard has been at Clark ten years. He will leave September 1st.

IAN MACNAUGHTON SPENT CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES

Has Charge of Wiring Parties of the 24th Battalion.

FLARES ARE ANNOYANCE

When Not Working, the Men Spend Their Time Trying To Keep Dry.

Lieut. Ian Macnaughton, Law '17, 24th Battalion, C.E.F., writes as follows to that class in acknowledgment of cigarettes sent him as a Christmas gift:

"Thank you very much, indeed, for the Christmas present of cigarettes you sent me. It was very unexpected, and I was very surprised to get it. The officers' mess of D Company have enjoyed smoking them very much. We came out of the trenches on Thursday, December 30th, so that we were in the trenches for Christmas Day and out for New Year's. Things have been very quiet along our section of the front, and Christmas Day was much the same as any other, except that things were even quieter than usual then. We spend most of our time on working parties for repairing old trenches or for putting up barbed-wire entanglements. I have been on a great many wiring parties lately. We go out in parties of twenty, and carry the wire up in coils to the place where we are to work. We put in stakes, connect them up with a framework, and then put the entanglement in on top of that. The Germans keep sending up flares all the time, and occasionally we have to flop down in the mud to get out of sight as much as possible. Have had no casualties in any party that I have taken out so far. When we are not working, we spend the time trying to keep dry, and waiting for something to happen, and thinking of the time when we shall be able to get back again to our normal occupations. I would give a lot to be back in McGill again playing away at second year law."

"Again, many thanks for the cigarettes, and please remember me to any one around the College that I know."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT SKATING PARTIES

The skating parties, which were the subject of much discussion at the Council meeting on Monday last, are now an assured fact. The first of these weekly parties is to be held next Wednesday, January 26th, at which the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. will act conjointly.

As has been customary in the past, the skaters will meet in Strathcona Hall first, where programmes will be filled, and then withdraw to the Campus Rink. Music will be furnished during the evening by a "burdy-gurdy," which on former occasions has been so pleasant a feature. In view of the fact that there promises to be a deficit in operating the rink this year, the Students' Council has felt it necessary to charge an admission fee. Those holding season tickets will be admitted free, but all others will be required to pay the regular fee of twenty-five cents.

This session there will be an apparent lack of anything of a social nature, and the social skating evenings will undoubtedly fill a long felt want and do much to enliven the social life about the University.

A great many, no doubt, will feel that these weekly skating parties will, in a measure, take the place of the regular annual events, such as the Junior Dance, Strathcona Hall Dance, and the various Faculty dinners.

The rink this year is larger, better lighted, and more sheltered than ever, but, owing to its somewhat secluded position, immediately behind the grandstand, the location has been unknown to some. It is anticipated to hold these skating parties every Wednesday evening for at least four or five weeks, and then, should the weather permit, possibly additional ones will be held.

After the usual quota of numbers on the programme, refreshments will be served in Strathcona Hall.

WHY ENGLAND ENTERED WAR.

London, England.—Speaking in London recently, Mr. Masterman said that he regarded war itself as an evil, but, even with the knowledge they had now of the results of the most terrible war history had known, he had no hesitation in saying that he would take the same decision as he did when, fifteen months ago, as a member of His Majesty's Government, he had to make the choice between peace and war. "I do not suppose," he continued, "any man in the world has passed through such an experience as we passed through during those six days, meeting almost continuously in Downing Street, with telegrams pouring in from every capital in Europe, and the clock ticking out the hours that remained of peace. During every one of those hours—and I am proud to say it—I do not believe that any one of those men who had been entrusted with so important a decision, ever had any other thought than that of endeavoring to preserve peace. We tried every possible way. We offered conditions, we asked for conferences, we pleaded for time in days, we pleaded for time in hours. Everything was refused until we were left with only one choice—security, or the destruction of the honor of our country. And the choice that was made was the one that every man among you would have made. It was not the interest of England that led us into the war; it was the honor of England."

INNS OF COURT TRAINING CORPS.

Edinburgh, Scot.—The Inns of Court Officers Training Corps has had such a successful career since the beginning of the war that it has been decided to establish boards of selection in Scotland, Ireland and Wales in order to deal with the great number of candidates for admission. The Irish and Welsh boards are in full operation, and the Scottish board has just been constituted. It includes the following: Lord Rosebery; the Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Scott of Dickson); Lord Salvesen; Sir Edward Parrott; Sir William Bilsland; Dr. John Carswell and Colonel Seton.

TEACHERS AS DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

London, Eng.—The board of education has issued a circular which states that they have been informed by the War Office that there is now not the same urgent need as there was a year ago for the services of competent drill instructors recruited from the ranks of teachers, owing to the increase in the numbers of non-commissioned officers. The special terms of enlistment for teachers possessing qualifications for teaching physical exercises are therefore withdrawn. The board is informed, however, that certificates of efficiency issued by a local education authority to teachers whose work as instructors in drill they are well acquainted with and can command, will still be accepted from those who can produce them, and although they will not entitle the possessor to promotion, they will be taken into account when the question of promotion is considered. No further appointments as civilian instructors can be made for the reason stated above, and the army council takes the opportunity to thank the teachers and the local education authorities for the response they have made in this respect.

CLARK PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

Dr. John C. Hubbard, professor of physics at Clark University, has resigned to accept a position as professor and head of the physics department at New York University. Mr. Hubbard has been at Clark ten years. He will leave September 1st.

"DON'T KISS," IS ADVICE.

To Prevent La Grippe, Avoid Oscillatory Exercise, Says Doctor.

The University of Pennsylvania is seriously concerned about an epidemic of gripe among its undergraduates. It will perhaps be of interest to print the bulletin of don'ts issued by the medical department of that institution.

HAD A RAPID GROWTH

The First Ball Used in the Game Was An Ordinary Football.

Basketball is a game adapted to the open air, but it is usually played on a gymnasium floor. It came as the result of a demand for a game which would break the monotony during the winter months, between the time of football and baseball, and which was not too rough to be played indoors. The need of such a game was first realized by the faculty of the Y.M.C.A. Training School at Springfield, Mass. Dr. James Naismith, an instructor at the above school, with suggestions from Dr. L. H. Gulick, undertook to devise a game that would require special skill and speed. Dr. Naismith is a graduate of McGill of the class of Arts '87.

Basketball at first was very simple. It was played by as many as could occupy the playing space, there being from nine to fifty on a side. The plans for the game were first given in the Triangle, a publication of the training school, in 1891. The rules of the game, which were not published until 1892, were only thirteen. The first ball used was an ordinary football, which might be batted or thrown in any direction, but which was not to be held against the body. A score was made when the ball was thrown into the basket, which was on the wall ten feet above the floor.

It was found that too many players hindered the game, so the number was cut down to nine. A little later the number of players was determined by the floor space. In a year or two the present number of five players became the standard. In the first three years of the game the players were lined up at opposite ends of the floor and ran for the ball when it was thrown up in the middle of the floor by the official. This was changed in 1894 so that the ball had to be touched by the centre man before the play was legal.

If the ball went out of bounds, it was to go to the player who first touched it after it crossed the line. The length of the halves were the same as at present, twenty minutes. At the beginning of the game, if either side got three consecutive fouls, a goal was counted for the opponents. This was later changed so that a free throw was awarded to the opponents when a player committed a foul.

In 1893 Miss Berenson, director of physical training at Smith College, saw the possibilities of the game and introduced it as part of the gymnasium work for girls. The game for girls was almost the same as it is today, with very few changes. The floor space was marked off in three parts, with six players on a side.

Basketball grew rapidly during the first three years of its existence. Dr. Naismith is the authority for the statement that the game was developed in a school that sent its students to all parts of the world. One of the players on the first team went to India, another to China, another to Japan. The game was first played in Canada in 1892. It was afterwards taken to the Philippines by American school teachers. Dr. Schmidt, who saw the game at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, introduced it in Germany.

The game has developed rapidly among the members of the Y. M. C. A. organizations and has been taken up by the schools and colleges. The larger universities in the East had teams as early as 1893.

COMMENT ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

Berlin, Germany.—The Vossische Zeitung, an organ widely read in German military circles, commented as follows on the announcement that the British Government was to ask Parliament for supplementary credits and another million men:

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AIR SQUADRON FROM MALAY.

London, Eng.—Two armored gun biplanes of 100 horse power are to be added to the seven airplanes already contributed from Malay, which are to act as scouts. This will make the Malayan air squadron an efficient fighting unit. Each of the new machines is to cost £2,251. One of them has been presented by Manasseh Meyer, of Singapore, and the other is being provided for by Alima Baker, of Batu Gajah, Kinta, Perak, who, up to October 30, still required about £250 to complete the purchase.

BASKETBALL WAS INTRODUCED BY MCGILL GRADUATE

Dr. James Naismith Devised the Game in Early Nineties.

HAD A RAPID GROWTH

The First Ball Used in the Game Was An Ordinary Football.

Basketball is a game adapted to the open air, but it is usually played on a gymnasium floor. It came as the result of a demand for a game which would break the monotony during the winter months, between the time of football and baseball, and which was not too rough to be played indoors. The need of such a game was first realized by the faculty of the Y.M.C.A. Training School at Springfield, Mass. Dr. James Naismith, an instructor at the above school, with suggestions from Dr. L. H. Gulick, undertook to devise a game that would require special skill and speed. Dr. Naismith is a graduate of McGill of the class of Arts '87.

Basketball at first was very simple. It was played by as many as could occupy the playing space, there being from nine to fifty on a side. The plans for the game were first given in the Triangle, a publication of the training school, in 1891. The rules of the game, which were not published until 1892, were only thirteen. The first ball used was an ordinary football, which might be batted or thrown in any direction, but which was not to be held against the body. A score was made when the ball was thrown into the basket, which was on the wall ten feet above the floor.

It was found that too many players hindered the game, so the number was cut down to nine. A little later the number of players was determined by the floor space. In a year or two the present number of five players became the standard. In the first three years of the game the players were lined up at opposite ends of the floor and ran for the ball when it was thrown up in the middle of the floor by the official. This was changed in 1894 so that the ball had to be touched by the centre man before the play was legal.

If the ball went out of bounds, it was to go to the player who first touched it after it crossed the line. The length of the halves were the same as at present, twenty minutes. At the beginning of the game, if either side got three consecutive fouls, a goal was counted for the opponents. This was later changed so that a free throw was awarded to the opponents when a player committed a foul.

In 1893 Miss Berenson, director of physical training at Smith College, saw the possibilities of the game and introduced it as part of the gymnasium work for girls. The game for girls was almost the same as it is today, with very few changes. The floor space was marked off in three parts, with six players on a side.

Basketball grew rapidly during the first three years of its existence. Dr. Naismith is the authority for the statement that the game was developed in a school that sent its students to all parts of the world. One of the players on the first team went to India, another to China, another to Japan. The game was first played in Canada in 1892. It was afterwards taken to the Philippines by American school teachers. Dr. Schmidt, who saw the game at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, introduced it in Germany.

The game has developed rapidly among the members of the Y. M. C. A. organizations and has been taken up by the schools and colleges. The larger universities in the East had teams as early as 1893.

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Where Endurance Counts

Many races are decided at the home stretch. It is here that every ounce of reserve strength is called into action and the man with the greatest strength is the one to come through. Strength and vigor are packed and stored in every shred of

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NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

WHATEVER YOU DO, FORGET IT!

Brooklyn Newspaper Comes Forth With Formula for Writing Stories.

Now comes the Brooklyn Daily Eagle with another formula for story writing:

"Write it.
"Then send it to one of the 35-cent magazines, and forget it. Get it back.
"Send it to one of the 25-cent magazines, and forget it. Get it back.
"Send it to one of the 10-cent magazines, and forget it. Get it back.
"Send it to one of the 5-cent magazines, and forget it. Get it back.
"Send it to one of the family magazines that are thrown in at the front door advertising soap, and forget it. Get it back.
"Throw it in the fire, and forget it!"

HONOR FOR BRITISH WRITER.

Cambridge, Eng.—At a recent convocation of the University of Cambridge, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Arthur Christopher Benson, the master of Magdalene and a well-known writer. Mr. Benson was introduced in a Latin speech by the public orator, Sir John Sandys, who described him as one who had long ago learned his classic lore by the banks of the Thames and the Cam, and was now welcomed by the colleges of Cambridge to his well-merited appointment to the mastership of Magdalene. In all the writings of this man of letters, the address continued, whether he discussed the theory and practice of education, or shed the light of literature over the lives of saintly men, or set forth in lucid order the letters of Queen Victoria, or skillfully examined the individuality of some great writer, or looked forth upon the outer world "from a college window," or found "beside still waters" a mirror for his most thoughtful, he had, in every case, received a wide recognition for the facility as well as the felicity of his style. In his wealth of language he was, in the words of Horace, like a "fluent, limpid, crystal stream," and one might well fancy that he had chosen his example from the river of his boyhood, the river described by the poet of Cooper's Hill as "though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull."

BRITISH DOCK WORKERS' EARNINGS.

London, England.—The Dockers' Record for December, issued monthly by The Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, indicates that its members employed at the docks are to-day in receipt of war bonus or advance of wages varying from 10 per cent. to as much as 30 per cent. The bonus is as much as 25 per cent. in certain classes, in London, and the estimated additional sum distributed in wages compared with the pre-war period is £150,000. For all the ports of the United Kingdom the additional cost is £635,878. The general secretary of the Union, Ben Tillett, has done enormous work since the outbreak of war in connection with recruiting. The number of members of the Union serving with the King's forces is 19,217, some 4000 being from London, while Bristol and Cardiff have sent 2000 each. Swansea (including tin-plate workers) 2550 and Salford 1300.

THE MIDGET PRIVATE.

The smallest British soldier is said to be Private John Waring, of the 5th King's Own Royal Lancasters. He stands only 4 feet 7 ins., and made twelve unsuccessful attempts to enlist. On his tenth failure the King sent him a card and 1/6.

THIEVES' SLANG.

Graphic Language as Heard in the Underworld.

The following glossary of thieves' slang is compiled by Barney Bertsche, the notorious Chicago crook, who is now telling the story of his life:

ARREST Glaum
BANK Jug
BANKER Jugger
BLOW A SAFE Kick in the gopher
BOND JUMPER Lamster
CHAIN Slang
DETECTIVE Bull, dick, Mr. Richard
DIAMOND Rock
EAT Scoff
GIRL Moll
HAT Skypiece
HOTEL Kipsville
JAIL Stir, Pen
JAILER Screw
JEWELRY Junk
KNIFE Chiv
LAWYER Mouthpiece
MONEY Scratch, dough, jack
OVERCOAT Benny
PATROLMAN Harness, bull, flatty
PHYSICIAN Croaker
PICKPOCKET Cannon, gun dip
POCKET BOOK Poke, leather
POCKET PICKING GANG Gun mob
REVOLVER Gat
RING Hoop
TO RUN To tear, to lam
SAFE Pete, gopher
SAFEFLOWER Peterman
SHOPLIFTER Booster
SILK Worm
SLEEP Kip
STREET CAR Short
STUD Prop
SUIT OF CLOTHES Tog
TO CATCH A TRAIN Hop a rattler
TO PICK A POCKET To nick, to touch
TRAIN Rattler
VICTIM Sucker, boob, vamp, mark
VALISE, BAG Keester
WATCH Thimble

APPOINT NEW DEAN.

New Haven, Conn.—Thomas Walter Swan, of Chicago, was elected dean of the Yale Law School at a meeting of the Yale Corporation. He succeeds Judge Henry Wade Rogers, of the United States Circuit Court, who found that with the burden of his court duties he was unable to continue the heavy administrative work in the Law School. Judge Rogers, however, will retain a professorship in the school.

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\$18 and \$20 \$15.00	\$3.00 \$1.95	
Suits and Overcoats. Reg.	Pyjamas. Reg. \$2.00 \$1.65	
\$22 and \$25 \$18.00	Neckwear. Reg. \$1.0075	
Suits and Overcoats. Reg.	3 for \$2.00	
\$28 and \$30 \$24.00	Neckwear. Reg. \$1.50 \$1.15	
Suits and Overcoats. Reg.	3 for \$3.25	
\$35 and \$40 \$28.00	Neckwear. Reg. \$2.00 \$1.35	
Shirts, fancy and dress—	2 for \$2.50	
Reg. \$2.50 and \$3.00 \$1.95	Mufflers, Knit and Fancy	
Shirts, fancy and dress—	Silks Less 25%	
Reg. \$2.00 \$1.65	Canes Less 25%	
Shirts—Reg. \$1.50 \$1.15	Dressing Gowns, Smoking	
	Jackets Less 25%	

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A. A. ROY, 469 St. Catherine Street East

LIEUT. GRANT FOR UNIVERSITIES COY.

Six Men Have Been Promoted to
the Rank of Lance-
Corporals.

Lieut. C. A. Grant, of Edmonton, Alta., has been appointed to the Fifth Universities Company. He is a prominent lawyer of Edmonton.

The company held night manoeuvres last evening on the campus.

Six men of the company have been made lance-corporals. They are: Laidlaw, Newton, Almus, Hudson, Mason and Welbourne.

There are now 242 men on the strength of one who witnessed a recent that several are on the way.

Corp. Nyson is about completing a course in musketry.

There is a marked scarcity of buglers in the company. This would seem strange to one who witnessed a recent parade of a certain snowshoe club.

Lieut. G. W. Little is home on leave for a few days. He is expected back in the near future.

An extra pair of socks is being issued to the men now in view of the recent and expected cold weather.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL FEAT.

Temporary Captain Henry Burke, R.A.M.C., has been awarded the Military Cross for a remarkable surgical feat near Turco Farm. A sergeant had his leg crushed, and Capt. Burke crawled across the open to get his instruments while the enemy turned a machine gun on him. In spite of this, however, he returned the same way and coolly amputated the leg in the trench, while the enemy was heavily shelling the trench.

Leland Stanford will send a track team of twelve men to compete in intercollegiate track athletics with either Yale or Harvard next summer.

LAST OF SUPPLY ROOM.

Find Athletic Apparel in Out-Of-Way Cupboard in Union.

McGill is soon to see the last of the stock of the ill-fated supply room which used to exist in Stratheona Hall. A number of sweaters, together with other athletic apparel, were recently discovered in an out-of-the-way corner of the McGill Union. They represent all that now remains of the stock of the famous supply room. In order to have these articles removed from their hands, the Students Council has decided to offer them for sale at greatly reduced prices. Notwithstanding their age, all the articles appear to be in excellent shape. All who care to examine the assortment may do so upon application to the secretary of the Students' Council at his office in the McGill Union.

The selection includes sweaters, gym pants (plain and regulation), sleeveless jerseys, gym shoes, grip exercisers, brushes, wrestling trunks, cushion covers, pennants, track shoes.

CLASS IN ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

A class in general athletics for Harvard freshmen who are not candidates for any 1919 teams is being started. The class is intended to give an opportunity for exercise and development to men who are not out for any one organized team. There is no expense attached to membership, and the very best of coaching is afforded the members.

TO TEST NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

The decision of the British Admiralty to give Nova Scotia coal a thorough test will probably result in the removal of the prejudice in favor of Welsh coal and give a new outlet for the coal of Cape Breton.

JOLLY JUNIORS JUSTLY JOVIAL

Exuberance of Spirits After
the Last Exam. Given
Vent.

The cessation of all examinations in Science yesterday was evidenced by more than one fact. After the wearying strain of hard work during the last week a reaction which is bound to follow such actions resulted in many of the students seeking relief in the soothing atmosphere of ragtime strains of the Orpheum. Among the enthusiasts were the class of Mechanical '17.

Dismay was experienced when it was discovered that two third year electrical live wires sitting in the "bald-headed row" could not muster between them a paltry two cents to obtain a love-letter from Cooper, the mail-carrier. One of the black sheep of the mechanical fold in row J was observed to have expertly caught a beautiful "Sunkist" orange, which had been very carefully directed by the performer to a young lady next to him. It was also noticed that he did not even so much as offer her any of the delicious fruit during the performance, but rather covetously placed it in his overcoat pocket.

5,117 STUDENTS ENROLL.

All existing registration records in the University of California have been broken by the influx of students who have sought admission for this semester. Up to this date 5,117 students have filed registration cards, showing an increase of 326 over last year's registration at this time last year, and an increase of 682 over 1914. Of the 5,117 enrollments for next semester, 4,400 are in the undergraduate school and 709 in the graduate college.

GRADUATES HAD NOT FORGOTTEN OLD MCGILL YELL

Ottawa Valley Alumni Meet in
Capital City.

SCHOLARSHIP CONTINUED

Sir James Grant, Med. '54, Delivers Address on "Future of Canada."

A largely attended meeting of members of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in Ottawa this week. This meeting marked the 27th anniversary of the society, which now numbers as active and associate members upwards of two hundred McGill alumni.

Throughout the evening college spirit and enthusiasm marked the proceedings. The members present included men distinguished in the learned professions, many of whom had come from a distance to be present at the annual gathering.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and it was decided that the annual scholarship maintained by the society should be continued. This scholarship is given annually for competition among matriculants from the Ottawa Valley entering McGill University.

During the evening supper was served, and as the members gathered about the festive board they recalled by song and by story their happier college days.

After the regular business had been concluded, Sir James Grant, Med. '54, honorary president of the society, delivered an address on "The Future of Canada."

Sir James, who has recently returned from an extended tour throughout Canada, referred in forceful and eloquent language to the great natural resources which awaited development.

The following officers were elected for the year 1916: Honorary president, Sir James Grant, Med. '54; president, Dr. W. B. Dawson, Arts '74, Sci. '75; vice-presidents, R. L. Haycock, Sci. '97, A. Dufresne, Sci. '96, Dr. C. H. Brown, Med. '98; secretary, O. S. Finnie, Sci. '96; treasurer, M. F. Connor; executive, S. C. Ellis, J. A. Robert, Dr. R. Harvie, Dr. Warren Lyman, Lionel Gisborne; deputy examiner, J. A. Robert.

The proceedings were brought to a close at a late hour by the enthusiastic rendering of the old McGill yell, given with true college spirit.

WASTE OF TRAINED MEN IS CONDEMNED

Criticism of Lack of Thought in Making Appointments to Army.

London, England.—The Association of Headmasters, at a conference held at the Board of Education, questioned the advisability of appointing to positions in line regiments, young men who had attained to advanced standards in the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, physics, and other branches of knowledge which were useful in the development of trade.

In moving the resolution to that effect, Mr. Francis, of Blundell's School, said that among the various ways in which waste had been allowed to occur in the conduct of the war, one of the most serious was that displayed in allowing young boys of seventeen to take commissions, when officers were ready to hand in such units as the Public School Corps, but were kept back by their commanding officer for the sake of that picturesque anachronism, a corps d'élite. The waste was still more serious, he continued, in the case of young men who had shown great promise, for they were a precious asset of the country, not to be lightly thrown away. The place for a man of action, he contended, was at the front, that for a man of great literary attainments elsewhere. It was necessary that the mathematical and scientific attainment and ability of the nation should be carefully husbanded. He knew of a case where two public school men had been claimed for the Munitions Department, and whose commanding officers refused to let them leave their battalion. It might be said that with the end of the war the need for these men would be less pressing, but he thought that the necessities of industry and of trade would demand their services still more urgently.

MILITARY COURSE PREPARED.

Harvard's new military course is to be given at the beginning of the second half-year under the direction of army officials. An official statement issued said that juniors and seniors enrolling in the new course will be given credit for it toward their degree. In order to obtain this, however, all must have attended summer military camp for one term at least, or else have been a regularly enrolled member of the state militia. The course, however, will be open to other members of the university.

Japanese students at the University of Chicago have published a small volume, "The Japanese Students' Review," in Japanese and English.

Printed for the publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press, 333-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

ADDRESSES BY DR. C. R. BROWN VERY POPULAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

It is well for the young preacher especially to avoid sameness in his sermon plans. He will greatly weaken his power if he undertakes to pour all the refined gold and silver of the Bible into one narrow set of moulds. Let your plan be your own—strictly, exclusively, pre-eminently your own. The sermon plan should be a thing as personal as a tooth-brush. You will consult your own interest if you shun as you would shun the plague all those books of "sermon plans," wherein skeletons long since lifeless are steadily grinning at the foolish men who have been beguiled into walking in that graveyard in quest of outlines. Those books are known among the ungodly as "First Aids to the Lazy."

Dr. Brown spent some time in emphasizing the superiority of preaching without manuscript. It is far and away the happiest and most effective method of preaching. It is the MAN and not the manuscript which makes the spiritual impression. This method of preaching demands a more generous stock of ideas, and is more exacting on a man's nervous force, but it is worth all it costs. Prof. Brown here admitted the good points in the method of reading a sermon, and then showed its disadvantages. The chief of these is that nine people out of ten are strongly prejudiced against it. Then, too, there is no other calling where a man in making a popular appeal would trust for his results to a carefully read paper. The lawyer, the political orator, or the actor would not do so.

Dr. Brown showed how the difficulty of preaching without manuscript could be overcome, even in nervous persons. He cited his own case to prove this, and gave some interesting experiences of his early preaching days. He pointed out also that by this method he did not mean extemporaneous preaching. There is no such thing. There is extemporaneous twaddle and prattle and gabble, but preaching is never extemporaneous. The man who goes into the pulpit unprepared is an extemporaneous rascal and unmitigated nuisance.

The prepared outline of the sermon should be thoroughly mastered in advance. A man should prepare only as much of an outline as he can command and use, without too much reference to it while speaking. A man with an elaborate outline is forever between the saddle and the ground. He has one foot in the stirrup with the other on the ground, or warring up and down the flanks of the horse. If your elaborate outline causes you to stumble in the delivery of your message, cut it off and cast it from thee. It is better to enter into life unprepared, than having two hands and two feet and four heads and sixteen sub-heads, to stumble along ineffectively.

If a man constructs his sermon on these lines he will enter into the mood of his theme. It is necessary that a man should get into the spirit of his message. The glib, raw, fierce way in which some preachers have preached about hell has been like the unpardonable sin against the Holy Spirit. There is a certain popular evangelist to-day who preaches about the doom of sinful men with a style of invective and a tone of voice that would take the bark off the trees, and it must wound sensitive souls. Prof. Brown concluded by emphasizing the brooding over one's material in order to create an atmosphere for effective preaching. People cannot hear anything in a vacuum. There is no sustaining medium on which the sound waves may be carried to the listening ear. And people cannot hear much of a church service in an atmosphere where there is nothing but nitrogen and oxygen.

Dr. Brown gave the fourth lecture of the series on preaching last night in Emmanuel Church, before a large body of students and other interested listeners. The topic was "The Measure of the Sermon."

The chair was taken by Principal Smyth, Dean of the Co-operative Theological Colleges. With him on the platform were representatives from all the Theological Colleges.

Dr. Brown, in taking up his lecture, first touched on the dimensions of the sermon. He said all know it has length, especially the layman. Some sermons have one dimension only. A sermon should be broad in outlook, deep in interest, and high in aspiration. There was no special length to be laid down for any sermon. There was no reason why sermons should be all of the same length any more than all men should have their trousers cut the same length. The sermon was a tool to be accommodated to the task in hand. The Pragmatic test is the best test to apply to sermons—that which works best in producing spiritual results. The clock has nothing to do with length of sermons. Long sermons are those that seem long. Watch the people to see where their hands are, where their eyes and their minds are. The speaker illustrated this from the story of the woman of Samaria. The only thing in common between her and Christ was thirst. Both of them forgot their physical need in their thought of higher things. Absorption in higher interests made them oblivious to things of time and the needs of the moment. The speaker then went on to enumerate things which tend to make the sermon seem long. A long text, which predisposes the people to expect a long sermon, long intricate sentences, have a wearying effect, a lack of proper arrangement of material. In football signals, the numbers are purposely mixed, to confuse the opposing



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What's On

To-day.

- 9.00—Science lectures resumed.
- 11.45—Arts '16 meeting in reading room.
- 4.00—Senior Play rehearsal.
- 5.00—Science Undergraduates' Society executive meeting.
- 8.00—Junior hockey team practice.
- Jan 21—Dr. Sexton before Montreal branch, Canadian Mining Institute, in Chemistry Building, 8.15 p.m.
- Jan. 22—R.V.C. vs. Victoria School basketball.
- Jan. 22—C.O.T.C. parade at 2.45 p.m.
- Jan. 22—McGill vs. N. B. Y. M. C. A. basketball.
- Jan. 23—Sunday "sing," Stratheona Hall, at 8.45.
- Jan. 23—Meeting of the Maccabean Circle.
- Jan. 24—Cercle Français, 4 p.m.
- Jan. 24—Eastern Townships Club dinner at 6.15.
- Jan. 24—Mandolin Club meeting at 7.15.
- Jan. 24—Wrestling practice at Union at 5 p.m.
- Jan. 26—Skating party, Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A., Campus Rink, 8 p.m.
- Jan. 26—Smoker for benefit of the Khaki Club, 7.45, at Old High School.

THE MACCABEAN CIRCLE.

The Maccabean Circle will hold the next meeting on Sunday, January 23, at the Royal Arcaum Chambers, 92 Union Avenue. The speaker will be Dr. Nathan Gordon.

Salt in Bread—

—is such a small thing, comparatively speaking, that it seems unimportant. Yet the taste depends very largely on the quantity and quality of salt used. At the Aird Bakeries we use the finest, purest salt crystals, such as you consider good enough to appear at your table.

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